

# Weekly North Carolina Standard.

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CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1851.

NUMBER 855.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY  
**WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

THE above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

## THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States  
"They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

## THE ATTACK ON THE BASIS.

The Raleigh Star alleges that we have misrepresented its position on this subject. We have done no such thing. What we have uniformly said with reference to the course of that paper on this subject, is: *Before and after the Equal Suffrage Act*, a number of the leaders of the Whig party were pressing an unlimited Convention, with the avowed object—not merely of establishing Equal Suffrage—but for the purpose of changing the basis of representation. After the Equal Suffrage Act had passed, these leaders wrote and published an Address, in which it is distinctly declared that they desire the people to consent to an unlimited Convention, in order to give them an opportunity of altering the basis; and these leaders are now engaged in a scheme of agitation with this alteration in view, as their paramount and leading object.

The Star knows these things to be so; and yet that paper goes for this Convention, and takes this paper to task for opposing it. We have not charged that the Star was against the basis directly, but that the effect of the policy it advocates would be to throw the whole question open to discussion and agitation, and thus unsettle, and probably destroy, the present compromises of the State Constitution.

But the Star says it is opposed "especially" to any attempt to disturb the "Federal basis" of the Commons. That paper, as the advocate of this sectional movement, may well say that. The *Western* can already have a majority in the House of Commons, and with this they are content; but those who put forth the Address above alluded to, wish also to obtain the sway in the Senate, and in order to do this, they are now laboring to change and destroy the Senate basis. What does the Star say to that?

It is useless for the Star to attempt to disguise the fact that *party*, *party* is at the bottom of its course in this matter; but we are determined that that paper, and every other paper in the State which plays at such a game, shall be thoroughly exposed.

Indiana and Illinois severally and expressly instructed their Senators to insist on the positive prohibition of Slavery in the New Territories. They were partially obeyed in the letter, though not in the spirit of this requisition, and the present Legislature of both States have rescinded the instructions and expressly approved the acts done in contravention thereof!

The following is one of the new Indiana Resolves, preceded by a strong approval of the Adjustment measures of last summer:

"Sec. 4. That a joint resolution on the subject of Slavery, approved January 19, 1850, be, and the same is hereby repealed; that the said resolution did not express the sentiment of Indiana; that Indiana then was and now is in favor of the people in each State and Territory passing laws for their own government consistent with the constitution of the United States."

This passed the House by a vote of 65 to 23; Ayes, 55 Opp. 9 Whigs; Noes 25, Whigs, 3 Opp. The Senate was certain to concur. Illinois has passed similar resolutions by about 55 to 15—nearly a party vote.

All this grieves the Tribune, but it is just what the South had a right to expect. We are glad to find a better feeling springing up and acting in the free States—and no thanks to the New York Tribune.

We learn from the last Elizabeth City Old North State, that Mr. Outlaw is a candidate for re-election to the 33d Congress, from the Ninth District. Mr. Outlaw, it appears, has caused himself to be announced for re-election with as much coolness as if he possessed a life tenure in the office. We have heard other gentlemen spoken of among the Whigs as Mr. Outlaw's successor before the people; and among them Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, and Messrs. Winston and Cherry of Bertie.

We hope our Democratic friends will hold their Convention—bring out their candidate, and elect him. They can do it. All they have to do is, to start an acceptable candidate, who will give the District a thorough canvassing, and the day is ours.

## THE TRUE COURSE.

The Baltimore Clipper states that the interference of Northern abolitionists with Southern rights, and the apparent determination of many of them to continue agitation on the subject of slavery, have naturally alienated the feelings of Southerners from the North, so far at least as to cause them to prefer a Southern over a Northern party for commercial operations.

The consequence has been, says the Clipper, that Southern merchants, who heretofore procured their supplies of goods from Northern ports, now resort to Baltimore; and the effect is seen in the following list of clearances from this district for Southern ports, during the months of January 1850 and 1851—which is copied from the American of Saturday last:

"Clearances from the District of Baltimore for Southern ports during the month of January, 1850:

To Charleston	9
" Savannah	4
" Apalachicola	4
" New Orleans	1
" Attakapas	1
Total	19

January, 1851:

To Charleston	18
" Savannah	16
" Mobile	1
" Apalachicola	2
" New Orleans	2
" St. Marks	1
" St. Augustine	41

The Clipper thus continues:

"This is a great increase within one year, and exhibits the feeling which prevails at the South. Our merchants have no doubt anticipated and prepared themselves for this change in the trade of the South, by an enlargement of their stocks of goods—but there is one more object to be effected by Baltimoreans; and that is, to establish a regular line of packets between this city and Liverpool. This would attract the whole Southern custom to our port. We know that this important subject has received the attention of the merchants of Baltimore, and that a memorial to Congress has been presented—but we fear, that unless it be diligently pressed, it may be passed over during the present session. Direct importations of goods from Europe would make Baltimore a market for Southern custom, all that could be desired; and we cannot see any reason why government should not patronize a Southern well as a Northern line of packets, as auxiliary to the Post Office Department."

This is the true course. One of the most effectual checks to Freesoil aggression will be found in the dependence of the South on the South. In the language of Gov. Floyd, of Virginia:

"Show to capital that danger besets its path, and it will speedily put forth all its energies to remove it away. And here lies the only certain hope for the redress of Southern wrongs. The capital of the Union is concentrated at the North. The South are apparently weak, but in reality strong, for the commerce of this mighty republic rests upon the products of the South. Our cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco uphold and sustain the trade of America. Destroy these crops, and you obliterate North America from the commercial map of nations. Divert them from the channels in which they now flow and you leave New York and the North like the bottom of the sea, which the waters have deserted—dismal and forsaken."

A FREE VERSION OF THE BIBLE. The Governor of Texas, in his late proclamation for Thanksgiving, gives the following quotation from the Bible, which may be new to some, if not to all our readers:

"In the beautiful and expressive language of the Bible: 'The winter of our discontent' is gone; the rain is over and past; the time of the springing of flowers is past, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

We have heard of a practice which is said to prevail before justices of the peace in the "rural districts," where Bibles are scarce, of swearing witnesses on the next best book to the Bible which is at hand. The recollection of this usage suggests to us the suspicion that Governor Bell has been obliged to promote the works of Shakespeare to the place in his library which the Bible ought to occupy. We commend his case to the Bible Society, as one calling for immediate action to think of the Governor of a sovereign State being in such a destitute condition as to be obliged to seek out a half-remembered sentence from the Scriptures with a soliloquy from the hump-backed and murderous Gloucester.

New York Evening Post.

We find this Proclamation of Gov. P. Hansborough Bell, in the Texas State Gazette. The above extract from the Proclamation is correctly made.

Gov. Bell no doubt had the following passage from "Solomon's Song" in his mind when he wrote the above:

"For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone. The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

Gov. Bell no doubt intended to quote the passage correctly, but he certainly made a strange mixture, in the attempt to do so, of Solomon and Shakespeare. He will do better next time.

THE CONGRESS PRINTING. The contracts for the printing of the thirty-second Congress were opened at Washington on Monday, and the largest portion awarded to Mr. Rives. The prices accepted are said to be below those of the present Congress. Mr. Hamilton, of Philadelphia, was the lowest bidder for the remainder.

CATAWBA CUTTINGS. We are under obligations to David M. Lewis, Esq., of Franklin County, for some cuttings of the Catawba grape-vine. Now is the time to plant. Mr. Lewis, we learn, has sent a supply of these cuttings to Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co., where they may be obtained on reasonable terms.

Hon. A. W. Venable of this State, has accepted an invitation from the Whig Society of Princeton College, to deliver the annual address before the Literary Societies, at the next College commencement.

SHAD AND ICE. Some half dozen vessels, loaded with ice, were sent out from New Haven a week or two since, to North Carolina. They are to return with shad for the Northern market.

## THE RICHEST MAN IN VIRGINIA.

A Correspondent of the Richmond Whig gives the following sketch of the richest man in Virginia:

"GENTLEMEN—I have thought, for some time, I would write to you paper something in relation to the richest man in Virginia, and the largest slaveholder in the Union, and, perhaps, in the world, unless the serfs of Russia be considered slaves; and the wish in your paper, a few days ago, to know whom it was so wealthy in Virginia, induces me to write this now. Samuel Hairston, of Pittsylvania, is the gentleman. When I was in his section a year or two ago, he was the owner of between sixteen and seventeen hundred slaves, in his own right, having but a little while before taken a census. He also has a prospective right to about one thousand slaves more, which are now owned by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ruth Hairston, he having married her only child. He now has the management of them, which makes the number of his slaves reach near three thousand. They increase at the rate of near one thousand every year, and he has to purchase a large plantation every year to set them on. A large number of his plantations are in Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia. He has large estates in North Carolina. His landed property in Stokes alone, is assessed at six hundred thousand dollars. His wealth is differently estimated at from three to five millions, and I should think it was nearer the latter. You think he has a hard lot; but I assure you Mr. Hairston manages all his matters as easy as most persons would an estate of \$10,000. He has overseers who are compelled to give him a written statement of what is made and spent on each plantation, and his negroes are all clothed and fed from his own domestic manufacture and raising, leaving his tobacco crop, which is immensely large, as so much clear gain every year, besides his increase in negroes, which is a fortune of itself."

And now for his residence. I have travelled over fifteen States of this Union, and have never seen anything comparable to his yard and garden, except some of them in the Mississippi Delta—and none of them equal it. Mrs. Hairston has been beautifying it for years—and a good old Minister, in preaching near the place, and describing Paradise, said "it was as beautiful as Mr. Hairston's," or as a friend who had visited Washington city for the first time remarked that "the public grounds were nearly as handsome as Samuel Hairston's." Mr. Hairston is a plain, unassuming gentleman, and has never made any noise in the world, though he could vie with the Bruces, the McDonoughs and the Astors; and it is strange, that while their wealth is co-extensive with the Union, he is not known 100 miles from home. I believe he is now the wealthiest man in the Union, as Wm. B. Astor is only worth about \$4,000,000 and the estates of this property are overated, while Mr. Hairston can show the property that will bring the cash at any moment.

Mr. Hairston was raised within a few miles of where he now lives, in Henry county. He has several brothers, who are pretty well to do in the world. One of them, Marshall Hairston, of Henry, owns more than 700 negroes. Robert Hairston, who now lives in Mississippi, near 1000; and Hardin Hairston, who has also moved to Mississippi, about 600 slaves. George Hairston, of Henry, has given most all of his property to his children, reserving only about 150 for his own use.

This, I believe, is a correct statement of the circumstances of the Hairston family; and, for further particulars and the truth of the statement, I refer you to the present delegate from Henry.

## COSMOPOLITE.

THE FRENCHMAN'S REVENGE. There are but few pleasing reminiscences of the time when business and credit were prostrated by the hurricane which swept over this country in "thirty-seven"—when the banks generally suspended specie payments, and hard cash was a phenomenon. We recollect but one mirth-provoking incident, connected with the great panic, and that was the presentation of a hundred dollar bill at the counter of a city bank by a Frenchman, with a demand for the specie.

"Monsieur," said the fierce little Frenchman, "will you pay six milliard? Will you give me six monnaie?"

"We cannot redeem it at present," said the teller, in a very bland tone, "we have suspended."

"Suspended! Vat dat? Hang by ze neck like one tam hieving tail! No sare! You no deceive me sare! I will have ze argent, ze gold, ze silvere, ze coppare!"

"We cannot pay it. We will redeem our notes when the others do theirs."

"When other bank redeem theirs. By gar, ze other bank say ze same sare, I will shoot you sare, ze ze pistol, ze gun, ze cannon, sare."

"You had better wait sare. You had better keep cool."

"By gar, I will not wait, I will not keep cool! I will have, by gar, revenge. Sare! Look here! I tear your paper note all in little piece! I chew him!—I stamp on him! You lose your little tam billet note! There sare, I am revenge! I am, by gar, revenge!"

After having destroyed the note, looking full defiance at the cashier, teller, and all hands, the little Frenchman stalked out of the bank with the air of Napoleon.

## SUPREME COURT.

The following additional opinions have been delivered: By RUFFIN, C. J. In *Wilder vs. Creech*, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Smith vs. Bryan*, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment of the plaintiff and directing judgment of non-suitt. Also, in *Den ex dem, Duckett v. Skinner*, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Brickhouse vs. Brickhouse*, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Anderson v. Jernigan*, from Hertford, reversing the judgment and remanding the cause. Also, in *State ex rel Jones v. Briggs*, from Beaufort; judgment reversed and remanded. Also, in *Adkinson v. Simmons*, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Marsh v. Brooks*, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Den ex dem Murrell v. Roberts*, from Brunswick, directing a venire de novo. Also, in *Fagan qui lam vs. Arnissted*, from Washington, judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. The Committee on the Basis of Representation made its report on Monday. It states that the committee was "equally divided in opinion, twelve of its members agreeing and adhering to one principle of representation, and the other twelve members agreeing and adhering to another and different principle. Each moiety of the committee has prepared an apportionment and distribution of Senators and Delegates upon the principle of representation proposed by them respectively."

This state of things was very naturally to be expected from the original composition of the committee itself. It was made up of an even number, one half of whom were pledged to the principle of the *white basis*, while the other moiety was equally pledged to the *mixed*. The report was laid on the table for the present.

## ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

KENTUCKY. There are, according to the present census, 21,237 slaves in Kentucky, an increase of 28,979 in ten years. There are also 82,059 farms, 120,743 dwellings, and 3,495 establishments of productive industry. The representative population is 908,849, and the total number of inhabitants 994,314.

BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE. From official documents it appears, that of the vessels engaged in this traffic, 19 were from Massachusetts, 12 from New York, 3 from Pennsylvania, 3 from Maine, 2 from Rhode Island, and 1 from Connecticut.

All from free States—the hypocrites!

MARTIN F. TUPPER. In a recent letter to the Rev. Dr. Telf. of Cincinnati, the Gazette of that city says, that Martin F. Tupper, Esq., the celebrated English poet, announces his intention of visiting the United States within the next six months.

THE Democratic members of the Indiana Convention have held a meeting and nominated Gen. Joseph Lane, recently Governor of Oregon, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and pledged 25,000 majority for him in case he is a candidate.

PRESENT TO DANIEL WEBSTER. The friends of Mr. Webster in New York are about to present him with a magnificent carriage, which cost \$1,400, and a pair of horses worth \$1000. The carriage has just been finished.

It seems a constant plan of nature's to build exquisite structures with worthless and often loathsome materials; the brilliant plant and the phosphorescent light spring from rotteness; and among the decay of expectations and the mangled relics of happiness, hope blossoms and shines, at once a flower and a star.

Misery of the Beautiful.

It is said that 500 guineas have been offered for the privilege of advertising on the last page of the catalogue of the great Exhibition of the Industry of all nations.

A GENTLEMAN, once upon a time, entered a small shop in which vegetables were kept for sale, and inquired of the proprietor if he had any "onions."

"Onions, onions," repeated the puzzled vegetable dealer, "onions!—no, sir, I believe not."

After the gentleman had left the perplexed vegetable man scratched his head for a moment, and then as if struck with a sudden solution of the mystery, exclaimed—"under if the ignorant fool didn't mean *ingons*!"

THE TELEGRAPH. There are now 22,000 miles of telegraph in operation in the United States, 12,000 on the Morse principle, and about 10,000 on the House and Bain principles. The telegraph now extends from Halifax to New Orleans, and as far West as Dubuque, Iowa.

EXTENSIVE SHIP BUILDING. The Boston Journal states, that fourteen ships are about to be built in Medford, Massachusetts. Fifty-six cars, loaded with ship timber, arrived at that town on the 27th ult.

A PARTY of 400 Mormons sailed from Liverpool, on the 5th ult., for New Orleans. Their destination is the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. A second ship, with 280 pilgrims of the same persuasion and for the same destination, was ready to sail from Liverpool.

BURNED TO DEATH. On Thursday last, a small child of Mr. K. of Washington county, Md., was burned to death by upsetting a spirit lamp.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER. In the Ohio Legislature, last week, Mr. B. gave notice in the House, of a bill to permit all persons in the State to practice law, without examination or admission.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE. It was seriously feared that Ohio would send another abolitionist to the U. S. Senate, as a coadjutor with Chase. The Legislature, however, have adjourned without electing a Senator. On the 1st ballot the vote stood: Griswold (whig) 46, Payne (dem.) 40, Giddings (abolitionist) 11, blank 4.

On the 10th ballot: Griswold 48, Payne 44, Giddings 10, three whigs and three democrats having paired off.

THE citizens of Milwaukee have subscribed over \$7,000 to secure a Concert from Jenny Lind. Their northern neighbor, Sherry, says that she is, and is waiting up to a determination to have the Nightingale among them, if they have to mortgage the town property, or give a draft on the town pump.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN VIRGINIA. In the Virginia Convention, on Tuesday, the Committee on the Right of Suffrage reported in favor of universal suffrage.

CHARLOTTE MERCURY.

DECISION IN REGARD TO LAND WARRANTS FOR SUBSTITUTES. The Republic understands it has been decided by the Pension Office that, where a soldier engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, and then hired a substitute who served the remaining two months, the term, both as to bounty and land under the provisions of the act of September 29, 1850, according to the actual amount of service rendered.

Dr. Gideon B. Smith declares that the "seventeen years" will appear this year in certain parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

THE MINES. The Dubuque Herald, says that Mr. Lewis of Sherrill, has found a four foot vein of the 23d ultimate, raised 126,665 pounds of lead mineral, valued at something over three thousand dollars. This is better than going to California.

A LEGAL CURIOSITY. The other day, in the Superior Court of New York, a cause came on for argument, when the defendant's answer was produced to the court in the shape of a document of some six thousand folios. Judge Duer inspected the prodigy of pleading, and then suggested that it had by all means better be sent to the World's Fair as a specimen of American industry. The judicial hon mot was considered a very fair reply to the mammoth answer.

FALL AND DEATH OF HERR REYNOLDS. The WILKES-BARRE Express, dated at Baton Rouge, La., February 5, states that Herr Reynolter, the celebrated performer on the wire, in attempting to walk from the tower of the capital in that city to another point, fell from the wire and was killed.

COUNTERFEIT TEN CENT PIECES. A vast number of ten cent counterfeit coins have, we are told, been issued from a secret mint in Connecticut. They bear the dates, respectively, of 1847 and 1848, are well executed, and are passed without any difficulty.

## Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

## YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the test and given satisfaction to the public. It has supplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposture, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland Fair, and at the State Fair, held at the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall. Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN. December 21, 1850. 15—11.

## A. B. STITH, Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandise, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh. William Hill, Secretary of State, do. G. W. Moore, Pres't of N. C. State, do. Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't of N. C. State, do. B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do. Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington. Hon. J. R. Daniel, Weldon. Andrew Joyner, Esq., do. R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala. Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

## Baltimore Piano Manufactory. Important Improvement. ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISSE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument, that Mr. Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is, in style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert time, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City amongst the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO. Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent. Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

## HENRY GERHARDT, MERCHANT TAILOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantalons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT. Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

## Yet Alive AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

SELLING OFF AT COST. A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Boots, Hosiery, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out every one of these Goods at this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Hargett and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH. Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE residence of the late Louis D. Henry, at present occupied by the undersigned, is offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out-houses complete. It has some fifteen acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation.

This residence is in an excellent neighborhood, and in every respect pleasant and agreeable.

The residence recently occupied by D. K. McRae, on Fayetteville Street, also near the Governor's Mansion, is likewise offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house has been conveniently constructed, is new, and all the out-houses are complete. An office, with two rooms, is upon the lot. M. M. HENRY. Raleigh, January 12, 1851. 21—11.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffale in the Livery business, will continue its operations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labor, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows:

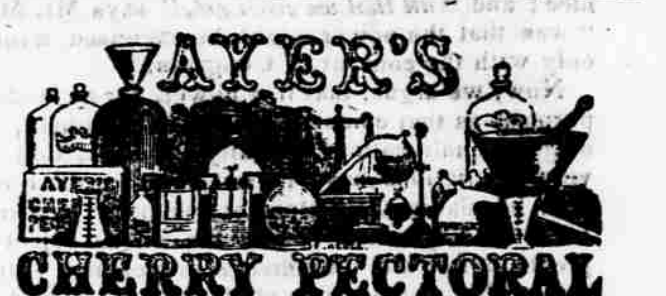
Pairs of horses per month	\$18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do do	5 00
do do do	3 50

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON. January 23, 1851. 24—

## Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair terms. May 1st, 1850. 808—11.



## VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper."

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D. From the widely celebrated Professor Stillman, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven Ct., Nov. 1, 1849. Major Peason, President of the S. C. Senate, states he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by